

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville. Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

From Louisville..... 7:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville..... 11:00 A. M. 6:30 P. M.
Leave Louisville..... 2:30 P. M. 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort..... 7:30 P. M. 9:30 A. M.

Stage Departures.

Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily)..... 9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily)..... 8:00 A. M.
Garrison and Paris, (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.

Office at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at..... 3:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 8:30 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes at..... 2:45 P. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 6:45 P. M.
Lexington and others..... 9:30 A. M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at..... 8:25 A. M.
Bardstown, Elkhorn, and Great Croft R. and White Sulphur mail closes at..... 9:00 A. M.
Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth, 1.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—COL. A. H. RENNICK

Col. Rennick is one of the oldest natives of Kentucky, but nevertheless a bold, hearty and comparatively stout man, with fine faculties of recollection, and competent to do business with as much accuracy and dispatch as many men of considerably younger years. He walks with a cane, and is probably acquainted with every man in the community from the head-waters of Glen's Creek to the mouth of Flat Creek. In stature, he is six feet two inches high in his stockings, and weighs exactly 200 pounds.

Col. Rennick's ancestors came from Pennsylvania, his father and mother having been natives of that State, and born in the vicinity of Chambersburg. His father was John Rennick, and his mother's maiden name, Mary Huston. They emigrated to Kentucky somewhere about the year 1790, and settled in the vicinity of Lexington. Having no Bibles in common use then, the date of their birth was not recorded. Lexington was but a small congregation of cabins at this early period, the surrounding wilderness being in tested by hostile Indians. After remaining at Lexington some time, John Rennick removed to Mercer county and settled on the waters of Lyon's Run, about five miles west of Savisa. Subsequently, in the Spring of '94 he removed to Frankfort. During his inhabitation here, then a small station, the Indians were plentiful in the neighborhood, manifesting a hostile attitude and proving troublesome to hunters and traveling parties. They frequently amused themselves calling to the settlers from the hills in the vicinity, now recognized as Blanton's Cemetery and the Devil's Back Bone. On a morning their numerous tracks, made during the night, could be seen imprinted on the soft earth. About the period of Wayne's expedition these Indians appeared particularly indomitable in making their presence known, appearing frequently before the posts, rapidly passing from one to the other, even during the same day, and by creating the impression that they were particularly numerous, seeking to prevent reinforcements going to Wayne's assistance.

Cal. A. H. Rennick was born on the 23d of August 1791, and consequently was but a few years old when he first came to Frankfort. There were few schools in the neighborhood, and they imparted simply the rudiments of education, involved in reading, writing and arithmetic. To one of these he was sent as he grew old enough, but his repeated thumping of his primers either demolished them, or else they were lost in his youthful migrations, so that finally, as a last resort, his a-b-c's were pasted securely on a board. To this permanent alphabet he gave his diligent attention while at school. The school house was, of course, constructed of logs, notched and joined at the ends. It had the usual capacious fire-place, the open windows without glass, and rough benches made from split stumps, supported by legs thrust through anger holes.

Peace was declared with the Indians in '94, resulting from their disastrous defeat at the battle of the Fallen Timbers, in Ohio, by Gen. Anthony Wayne. So that the avocations of frontier life were quietly pursued by the settlers in conscious security.

There was at this time, about a dozen cabins in the bottom where Frankfort now stands. Outside of the small clearing, the country was densely wooded, traversed only by by-paths and rough wagon roads, out of which the roots had hardly been grubbed. The Kentucky river was navigated by flat-boats which carried loads of flour from the upper counties to New Orleans and Natchez, on the Mississippi. The supplies for the settlement in the shape of flour and meal were obtained from Cox's Mill, on Elkhorn creek, now known as Steadman's Mill. The sugar used was procured from boiling the sugar-cane syrup in the latter winter months. Other supplies were brought down the Ohio to Maysville, and other points, and transported across the country in wagons and on packhorses. Game was plentiful in the vicinity, consisting of deer, wild turkeys, wildcats, and smaller varieties. The bears had been driven further west, and bears and panthers were not very numerous, though the latter were occasionally killed.

While Col. Rennick was a mere youth, Aaron Burr was making his headquarters in this city at Love's Tavern, recently torn down, and busied himself with conferences with persons from abroad, and in constructing boats on the Kentucky about a mile below Frankfort, near what is now Lock No. 4. These boats were intended for his expedition to take possession of the country now known as Texas and New Mexico. Col. R. remembers Burr's personal appearance as a man of low stature, medium size, slightly attafe in manners, and neat in dress.

In the fall of 1809, when eighteen years old, Colonel Rennick went into Major Lee's office in Frankfort as deputy clerk of the General Court, whose jurisdiction pertained to land and money. He remained in this position until August 1812. On the 14th of August, war having broken out with the British and Indians on the northern frontier, and calls for troops from Kentucky being made, he volunteered in Captain Pashel Hickman's company, 1st Regiment of Kentucky Rifles, commanded by Colonel John Allen, of Shively. Martin D. Hardin and Geo. Madison were majors in the same regiment. Capt. Hickman's company assembled at Frankfort, and on August 5th, marched to Georgetown, where the regiment rendezvoused. Here they were joined by Col. Jos. Lewis' and Col. John M. Scott's Kentucky regiments, and by Colonel Well's regiment of United States Regulars. Col. Wells was from Jefferson. On the 19th, the entire command marched from Georgetown, reaching Newport a few days later, where the militia received their arms. The expedition, with Col. Wells in command, next directed its steps towards Dayton, Ohio, and had left that settlement but a few miles in the rear when intelligence was brought by courier of the siege of Pickaway by the Indians, and the imminent danger of its capture. A forced march to its relief was accordingly made, when, to the surprise of the troops, on arriving there about 400 Indians, men, women and children, were described, in no hostile attitude, but evidently on the friendliest terms imaginable and apparently glad to see the troops.

An interesting event occurred on the march, near Pickaway, which deserves mention. It seems that during Wayne's campaign in '94, Capt. Pashel Hickman had served as a spy or scout. Dressed and painted in regular Indian style, he scoured the woods in search of information essential to the commanding General in his plans of offense and defense. While riding through the forest, one day, engaged in his dangerous work, he discovered some distance in his front a solitary Indian, riding in the same direction. Hickman resolved on his capture. Urging on his horse at a slightly increased pace, he managed to overtake the Indian in a mile or two. The latter, having noted what he supposed to be a coward, leisurely jogged along, without taking alarm. Riding up beside the savage, Hickman suddenly clutched him in his arms and by main strength made him a captive. The prisoner was taken to Wayne's headquarters, who, anxious for peace, sent him to his tribe with propositions of that nature. The Indian took care not to return. It was now eighteen years after that event, and Hickman, grown from a moderate sized man of 150 pounds to a corpulence of 220, and otherwise changed, was marching along at the head of his company, when he noticed an Indian sitting on the stump of a fallen tree. Going up to him, and slapping him familiarly on the back, Hickman extended his hand, which was eagerly seized by the savage with a "How do? How do?"—telling from his lips, "Do you know me?" said Hickman, "Yes—" responded the savage, and indeed it was the very same Indian that Hickman had captured while a spy under Wayne in '94. Hickman himself had probably recognized his former prisoner by his having a double lip, a phenomenon unusual among his race.

From Pickaway, the command marched to Fort Wayne. The night before reaching this post, breastworks were erected by the troops for the first time, owing to the proximity of the savage enemy. The latter hovered in the vicinity during the night, causing continued firing by the outposts, but ventured no attack in force. The horse of one Indian was captured, but the rider escaped. In the middle of the ensuing afternoon, Fort Wayne was reached, and the garrison of about seventy-five soldiers, who had been harassed and closely besieged by a superior force for six weeks, were overjoyed at beholding the Providential relief. The commander had despatched to surrender his garrison, but his subordinate officers demurred, and being sustained by the troops, he was put under arrest. The first intelligence the besieged had received of succor, was the crossing of the Miami river, a short distance below the fort, by the Indians during the day, a sure sign that they had raised the siege. At Fort Wayne, a wooden cannon was discovered, in an old house in a bottom, that had been constructed out of an oak tree. The cannon was bound with iron and had been fired until it burst lengthwise. This queer and fragile implement of warfare was the mechanical work of a company of British troops, uniting in the siege, and had been used to frighten the garrison into capitulation.

The forces were divided at Fort Wayne, part going to some Indian towns on the Wabash and part to Indian towns on the Sandusky. Col. Rennick went with the former. This detachment reached the towns to find them deserted, though fires were burning under the kettle, and there were other evidences of recent occupation. The troops burned the houses and cut down the fields of corn, which was in the roasting ear season. They then returned to Fort Wayne and were re-united to the other detachment.

The forces next marched down the Miami, with scouts thrown in front to prevent surprise. It was the season for wild plums, and while several of the scouts were picking up some that had been scattered in the woods, they were fired on by Indians, killed and scalped. Those killed were Chiget, Hinton, Staff, Bevins, and one other. On reaching the junction of the Miami and the Wabash, the forces went into camp. Fort Winchester was erected here, where Fort Defiance had formerly stood, or which but a stick remained. Again resuming the march, the troops went six miles lower down, and, as they supposed, went into winter quarters.

Remaining in camp from September till January, the command was then ordered to the foot of the Rapids. To make this march, the wagons and teams having been sent back to the settlement, it was necessary to construct sleds to transport the baggage, with the men acting as porters, and the snow two feet deep and over. The entire subsistence of the troops during this time was fresh pork alone, without bread or vegetables, the hogs themselves having to root for a living.

The troops being on half rations, various expeditions were resorted to fill the aching void of an empty stomach. Louis B. Fenwick, in Col. Rennick's mess, was an adept in the art of discovery, as were several others in another mess that joined his. He had discovered that nearly every day a hog or two was left in camp, unable to navigate. One morning, by agreement among the hungry, it was pretended that one of the sleds of these two messes was out of order, and accordingly the baggage on it, excepting the tent, was transferred to the other. As the rest of the command marched out of camp, several men were busily hammering away with their tomahawks on the apparently injured sled. When the troops had gone but a little ways, the report of a gun was heard in the rear, and shortly after the delinquent sled was observed in tow of its possessors, coming rapidly over the snow, while under the tent on its frame lay a freshly skinned and cleaned hog. The two messes had sprung that night.

The next point of importance attained on the march was the scene of Wayne's battle of the Fallen Timbers, fought in '94. Here the troops obtained a supply of flour. Corn also was procured in abundance from fields below the encampment, putting the volunteers in fine spirits and giving them full stomachs once more. A detachment of the

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 30, 1871.

GROCERIES, &c.

M. E. JETT.

New Hardware & Grocery Store

St. Clair Street, near the Bridge.

Has opened, and offers sale, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY.

HORSE SHOES, NAILS.

And such articles as are usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Also a full assortment

Family Groceries.

SUGAR.

COFFEE

SPICES,

TEA, & C.

He keeps constantly on hand,

Flour of the Best Brands,

MEAL, BRAN, AND SHIP-STUFFS.

dealt in.

KENTUCKY

HIGH SCHOOL,

FRANKFORT, KY.

E. M. MURCH, A. M., Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION

will begin on

Monday, February 6th, 1871.

TUITION.

For Boys, \$100 per Session of 10 mos.

For Girls, \$75 per Session of 10 mos.

Payable half yearly in advance.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN WALCUTT, H. L. TODD, THOMAS HODMAN,

GRANT GREEN, D. W. LINDSEY, J. G. DUDLEY,

R. B. SAYRE, W. J. CHINN, F. H. TAYLOR, JR.

It is the intention of the Board of Managers, and incorporators of this School, among whom are many of the first citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, to make it equal in respect to the quality of its instruction, and in the number of its students, to the best schools of the same class in the State.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Two dollars are to mail our risk.

The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.

Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in tri-weekly:	100
One square, first insertion.....	25
Rates of advertising in Weekly:	50
One square, to lines more or less, 1 insertion.....	150
For each subsequent insertion.....	50
For a double column advertisement, or ad. intended to occupy a fixed place, 30 per cent. additional.	150
For a double column ad. can be made for larger and more than once.	150

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

PRESTON H. LIESLIE,
Of Barren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,

D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY L. TODD.

TUESDAY..... MAY 30, 1871.

THE LAND OFFICE NOMINATION AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We observe with regret that several of our State Democratic exchanges have so far disregarded the action of the State Central Committee as to place the name of Major J. A. Grant upon the State ticket for Register of the Land Office. It makes little difference to that body how warmly its action may be disengaged from, or how much they may be abused by any one for what they have thought best to do. Their position is a thankless one at best, and in acting upon any question which may be brought before them, where popular opinion or feeling is divided, they naturally expect to incur adverse criticism, and are always prepared to bear it with patience, trusting solely to the character they sustain and the purity of their motives for their ultimate vindication. There are no cases who this or that is severe, and the case in question is one of them; but as we have never deemed it heretofore incumbent upon us or necessary to enter into anything like a defense of the Committee further than to state the grounds of its action, so now, we do not propose to do more than to point out the error committed by some of our friends and to state the case as it now stands.

Whatever strictures may have been made upon the Committee, we do not propose to controvert, though in some quarters there have been some very foolish, as well as very unjust, comments. As a member of that Committee, we assume our full share of this abuse; for it matters not whether individually we concurred with a majority as to the propriety of the course adopted, we abide by it and sustain it, and shall be governed by it as long as it stands as the order of the Committee. Editorially we have as much right to independence of action as any other editor in the party; yet, what would be thought of us if, in the face of the decision of the only recognized power in the party competent to deal with the question, we should ignore its action, and place upon the State ticket the name of any one for any office not officially declared the nomine. The course of these papers, in some instances deliberately taken, and in others adopted, we believe, without due reflection, strikes at the very vital of party organization, and is dangerous and revolutionary.

Let us look at the facts in the case, now that sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to view them as a whole. The State Democratic Convention adjourned on the 4th of May, announcing as one of its nominees Col. James A. Dawson for Register of the Land Office. The taking of the ballot was among the last acts of the body, amidst much excitement and confusion; and it was claimed early after the adjournment that there was an error in the addition of the votes, which, if corrected, would have given the nomination to Major Grant instead of to Col. Dawson. The Secretary, Col. M. T. Christian, returning to his home in Danville on the 5th, and taking the official records of the Convention with him, mailed them on the 9th to the editor of this paper for publication. They reached us on the 10th, and appeared in the Yeoman of the 11th. We had looked to the publication of the final ballot for Register to put an end to the discussion of the alleged error; but upon examination of the proceedings, we discovered that Col. Christian had not sent it, merely giving the summary as announced by the Chairman of the Convention. Regarding it as important that it should be published, we at once wrote to Col. Christian, requesting him to forward it to us for publication as a supplementary report. That gentleman, however, prior to the receipt of our letter, observing the discussion raised in reference to the ballot, sent it to us by mail as Secretary of the Central Committee, and requested us to lay it before that body for such action as it might deem proper in the premises—without intimating or suggesting that he had made any mistake in the addition of the ballot. This will account for the fact that, although we possess some time, it

was not published by us because we held it as a paper exclusively within the control of the Central Committee, whose consent was necessary for its publication.

Being before the Committee, a new question involving very grave doubt as to the line of duty to be followed, was presented. Two views were advanced. One was, that it was the duty of the Committee to examine the ballot, and, if there proved to be a mere clerical error in addition, to make the correct summary, and announce whichever of the two contestants had the majority as the nominee of the party. On the other hand, it was contended that the Central Committee had no power to review the action of the Convention, and to reopen the ballot for corrections. It was contended that the Convention, having officially proclaimed Col. Dawson the nominee, the Committee could not depose him from the ticket. As far as the correction and official publication of the ballot was concerned, it was claimed that if the right was assumed to correct one class of errors it would open the door to controversy and involve a tedious examination of other errors, such as the alleged improper or unauthorized casting of the votes of various counties. This latter view met the approval of a majority of the Committee, and became its official declaration. After mature discussion it was decided not to enter into an examination of the ballot for the correction of alleged errors of any kind, but to return it to the Secretary. So far as the action of the Committee thus far is concerned we believe it has been generally concurred in; even the Courier-Journal having taken a position identical with the majority of the Committee, as to their want of power to open the ballot or declare a vacancy. But now another question arose—Col. Dawson, who, from the beginning, had shown the most commendable spirit to relieve the Committee and the party of all embarrassment, having promptly resigned as a member of the Committee, and requested that body to take such action as the harmony of the party required, as soon as he found that his longer continuance as the nominee of the Convention raised a complication, sent in his resignation. This fact did not make Major Grant the nominee. It simply created a vacancy. This it became incumbent upon the Committee to fill directly, by declaring a nominee or providing for the selection of one in such way as they might deem best. The vacancy conceded and the power to fill being granted, they could appoint any one they might deem best for the interests of the party. They could have appointed either of the contestants, or they could have taken a new man. But they did not make an appointment. They remembered that on a former occasion in the history of the party, twenty years or more ago, when the Central Committee filled a vacancy under circumstances when there was no such feeling as had been engendered by this complication, there grew up a bitter争 which resulted in the defeat of the candidate put forth, and led to a division in the party which it took years to heal, and which in fact only disappeared with the death of the principal actors. They had no disposition to set this repeated, and therefore adopted a plan put forth, which merely called for an expression on the part of the various counties as to the candidate of their choice. This action they had a right to take; and however much others might differ in opinion as to its propriety, there was no warrant for a repudiation of the decision of the Committee and the insertion of the name of any one in the regular ticket of the party. Dissent in any other form was perfectly admissible. In this it was no more defensible than if there should occur a vacancy for Governor or any other position each editor should insert the name of a candidate of his own choice.

Subsequent to the action of the Committee prescribing the mode of filling the vacancy for Register, Col. Christian published the final ballot, and Col. Dawson, following up the spirit which dictated his former course of self-abnegation, withdrew entirely from the contest, and expressed the hope that the position should be conceded to Major Grant. But his withdrawal left no additional voice to the position of those who have gone aside from the regular course of party administration and assumed to complete the ticket by their own individual nomination; and if the Committee are to be condemned for the exercise of an authority which none will gainsay—how can others, in whom no authority is vested, be justified in setting up their own will against the judgment of the Committee, repudiating its action and assuming to fill a vacancy by their own nomination? It may be said that the Committee should, under the new developments which have transpired since their programme was announced, recall it and nominate Major Grant; but of the propriety of such action they are the sole judges; and it is altogether questionable whether a recession would not give such a show of vacillation as would operate worse than the adherence to the plan proposed. At all events, their failure to accede to the demand of those who would dictate their views on the subject gives no warrant for this show of disrespect to the Committee and disregard of the rules wisely prescribed for party organization. Concede the fact that the people at large regard Major Grant as entitled to the nomination, the plan adopted by the Committee for an official announcement of his name only involves the delay of a few weeks, which it would be infinitely better to await than by anticipating, to throw discredit upon the official action of the Committee.

Gen. Harlan is one of the most accomplished demagogues it has ever been our fortune to hear in a "pitched" debate before the people. Here at Frankfort, his principal aim seemed to be to "soft-sell" the negroes. Next in his affections came the foreigners; and, last in his regards, stood the native white population. What a change since 1867-'68, when he was so bitterly opposed to negro suffrage, and since 1856-'57, when, as a Know-Nothing, the foreigners found so little favor in his sight.

Rev. W. E. Mobley who was nominated by the Radicals for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has declined that nomination. One of his neighbors avers, in the Ledger, that Mr. Mobley never voted the Radical ticket in his life.

The St. Louis and Galveston Railroad will be completed to Red River on the 1st of January, 1872.

simply disorganized; and though the present occasion involves no serious consequences, the spirit manifested by them will only need opportunity to develop greater mischief.

IT IS CO-ING.

"The first step" that Grant ought to take toward securing his nomination and reelection, according to Wendell Phillips, is "to hang five of the biggest, richest, most respected and beloved men of the South under the Ku-Klux law." And this declaration was greeted with unanimous approbation and applause by an immense meeting of Republicans in the city of New York.

The most melancholy, the most deplorable feature in the politics of these *reality* even and disjointed times, is the admission—nay the repeated bold assertion—by the ultra-Republican leaders, and especially by the chosen counsellors of the President, that the only hope of continuing the Radical party in power—the only hope of rolling back the advancing tide of Democracy—is to cultivate intensity, and perpetuate, by all possible means, feelings of the deepest hatred and bitter animosity between the people of the two sections. For this purpose the Ku-Klux law was enacted; and it is a part of the Grant programme to carry it into execution with a high hand, and with every available circumstance of humiliation and oppression, so as to beget as much hate, bitter feeling, and disorder at the South as possible upon which to operate at the North.

Some people may think that Wendell Phillips is only "gassing," or talking in a Pickwickian sense, when he recommends the summary hanging, by a drum-head court martial of live of the best, richest, and most esteemed men of the South. But they would be most egregiously mistaken. He never was more in earnest in his life. He saw at a glance—any fool could see—that the K. K. bill was passed, and the party of all embarrassment, having promptly resigned as a member of the Committee, and requested that body to take such action as the harmony of the party required, as soon as he found that his longer continuance as the nominee of the Convention raised a complication, sent in his resignation. This fact did not make Major Grant the nominee. It simply created a vacancy. This it became incumbent upon the Committee to fill directly, by declaring a nominee or providing for the selection of one in such way as they might deem best. The vacancy conceded and the power to fill being granted, they could appoint any one they might deem best for the interests of the party. They could have appointed either of the contestants, or they could have taken a new man. But they did not make an appointment. They remembered that on a former occasion in the history of the party, twenty years or more ago, when the Central Committee filled a vacancy under circumstances when there was no such feeling as had been engendered by this complication, there grew up a bitter争 which resulted in the defeat of the candidate put forth, and led to a division in the party which it took years to heal, and which in fact only disappeared with the death of the principal actors. They had no disposition to set this repeated, and therefore adopted a plan put forth, which merely called for an expression on the part of the various counties as to the candidate of their choice. This action they had a right to take; and however much others might differ in opinion as to its propriety, there was no warrant for a repudiation of the decision of the Committee and the insertion of the name of any one in the regular ticket of the party. Dissent in any other form was perfectly admissible. In this it was no more defensible than if there should occur a vacancy for Governor or any other position each editor should insert the name of a candidate of his own choice.

Subsequent to the action of the Committee prescribing the mode of filling the vacancy for Register, Col. Christian published the final ballot, and Col. Dawson, following up the spirit which dictated his former course of self-abnegation, withdrew entirely from the contest, and expressed the hope that the position should be conceded to Major Grant. But his withdrawal left no additional voice to the position of those who have gone aside from the regular course of party administration and assumed to complete the ticket by their own individual nomination; and if the Committee are to be condemned for the exercise of an authority which none will gainsay—how can others, in whom no authority is vested, be justified in setting up their own will against the judgment of the Committee, repudiating its action and assuming to fill a vacancy by their own nomination? It may be said that the Committee should, under the new developments which have transpired since their programme was announced, recall it and nominate Major Grant; but of the propriety of such action they are the sole judges; and it is altogether questionable whether a recession would not give such a show of vacillation as would operate worse than the adherence to the plan proposed. At all events, their failure to accede to the demand of those who would dictate their views on the subject gives no warrant for this show of disrespect to the Committee and disregard of the rules wisely prescribed for party organization. Concede the fact that the people at large regard Major Grant as entitled to the nomination, the plan adopted by the Committee for an official announcement of his name only involves the delay of a few weeks, which it would be infinitely better to await than by anticipating, to throw discredit upon the official action of the Committee.

And yet, it is such men as these that the Radicals of Kentucky are at this moment asking our people to fraternize with, and march up to the polls in August and induce! It is to gratify such men, that Gen. Harlan and his colleagues would bind Kentucky hand and foot, and by a helpless sacrifice upon the unholiest altars of Radical crime and corruption and Radical subversive to a rapidly forming military despotism! May God defend us from such an unspeakable calamity!

The great statesman who edits the Cincinnati Commercial says: "if the Demo- ratic will not go with Vallandigham it will because they are determined to be revolutionary!" Impudence and frenzy could no further go. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments themselves embody a revolution of our whole form of government. This is admitted by the Radical party, inasmuch as they claim under those amendments the power to pass such laws as the Ku-Klux or Force Bill. And yet, for protesting against this revolution, the Democracy are denounced as "revolutionary." For renouncing to sanction revolution—and the worst sort of revolution, too—the Democracy are stigmatized as revolutionary by the real revolutionists! It is the Swell Mob cry of "stop thief!" over again.

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Gen. Harlan is one of the most accomplished demagogues it has ever been our fortune to hear in a "pitched" debate before the people. Here at Frankfort, his principal aim seemed to be to "soft-sell" the negroes. Next in his affections came the foreigners; and, last in his regards, stood the native white population. What a change since 1867-'68, when he was so bitterly opposed to negro suffrage, and since 1856-'57, when, as a Know-Nothing, the foreigners found so little favor in his sight.

Rev. W. E. Mobley who was nominated by the Radicals for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has declined that nomination. One of his neighbors avers, in the Ledger, that Mr. Mobley never voted the Radical ticket in his life.

The St. Louis and Galveston Railroad will be completed to Red River on the 1st of January, 1872.

THE END OF BLOOD AT LAST.

"Thank God!" is the ejaculation of the whole civilized world, "that the long agony of France is over at last." The end of the wild carnival of blood has come; but not until the 28th May—last Sunday—did Paris finally cease to be the horrible pandemonium that the Red-hellions of the Commune had inaugurated on the 21st. For seven long days, the once incomparably beautiful city was filled with smoke and flame, and crime, and horrible slaughter. Every pining stone, every door-step and window-sill were crimsoned with the blood of the children of St. Louis. It was one long, lurid, gory St. Bartholomew's Day, from Sunday to Sunday again. Finding themselves hopelessly beaten, the inhuman Communists changed from bad men to howling demons "hot from hell." They slaughtered all their prisoners and hostages in cold blood. They murdered every one suspected of sympathy with the legitimate government; and, to crown their unspeakable infamy, they butchered the good Archishop of Paris and some three score of his gentle priests! Aided by the women—who, it seems, caught the hellish infection and became as fiendish as the men—they saturated the houses, the palaces, and public buildings re-knowned through the world—the Tuilleries, the Palais Royal, the Louvre, and the rest—with petroleum, and then set fire to the city in a hundred places. And now, though the end of blood has come, the beautiful Capital of the world is left a desolation, strewn with myriads of corpses, and nearly one half of it blackened and bloody, appalling ruin.

Even after the insurgents had been driven from the main, central portions of the city, they retired to Belleville and Pere la Chaise, and thence threw petroleum shells to every part of Paris as long as they could fire a gun! Is it any wonder that no quarter was shown to such fiendish wretches, or that they and their leaders, toward the last, were put to death without mercy by the justly incensed soldiers of McMahon and Thiers? Besides, all the neighboring powers have notified the Versailles Government that all absconding Communists found within their respective territories will be returned to Paris for trial as murderers and incendiaries. The London and other fire brigades, with their engines, repaired to Paris to assist in subduing the awful conflagration deliberately prepared by the malignant Commune.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

On Wednesday, the Senate was in session upon the treaty with England all day. Many amendments were offered, and there was much able speaking against the treaty; but all in vain; the amendments were severally rejected, and the eloquent speaking, as the result subsequently proved, without avail. On the final vote the treaty was ratified by 50 votes to 12 noes. Three Democrats—Bayard, of Delaware; and Hamilton and Vickers, of Maryland—voted *aye*, to the surprise of everybody, the first named making a strong and emphatic speech in defense of the treaty. S. A. Cassier, Thurman, Davis, of West Virginia; Stevenson, Davis, of Kentucky; Dick and Kelly, of Oregon; and Stockton, of New Jersey, are understood to have voted *no*. Frank Blair had paired off with Ferry, of Michigan; Johnson, of Virginia, was sick; and "the abominable Brownlow," of Tennessee, absent.

And so the treaty, which is really not so favorable to the interests of the United States as the one negotiated by Mr. Leverett Johnson two or three years ago, although founded upon the same general principles, has been adopted almost unanimously by the Radicals of a Senate composed of a majority of the same men who voted against, and so bitterly denounced, that of Mr. Johnson. Johnson is thus *significantly* vindicated, and the Radicals, with Sumner in the lead, made to "eat dirt." The ratification by the English Government will probably be announced in a few days, as it is believed there will be no trouble about it there, after they hear of its ratification at Washington.

A Negro Has THREE HEADED OFF.—The Elizabethton News, of May 25th, says: After Judge Cofer had instructed the grand jury of Meade to hear negro testimony against white persons, a negro indicted in that court for larceny filed his petition asking a transfer of the prosecution to the United States Court. Regarding the statute declaring negroes incompetent as witnesses, as the only State statute which denied to them anything secured or intended to be secured by the Constitution of the United States, and having held that statute unconstitutional and void, the court overruled the motion to transfer the case. This is settled, so far as the circuit judge can do two very important questions. The negro being secured in the equal protection of the law, loses his right to drag citizens into the Federal Courts, where, if there are no other objections, the cost is ruinous.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN,

STEAM ON ITS LAST LEGS.

Three great inventions or discoveries now threaten the security of the reign of King Steam, crowned years ago by Watts, emperor of Europe, and by Fulton, supreme master of American wilds. The monarch was worthy of magnificent realms that he enriched, populated and aggrandized. He built cities and places, and made men move and think as never before; but his dominion is threatened with violent overthrow. There are three aspirants for the crown, and each asserts his royal blood; and if might—"power"—give right, the claims of each are surely unquestionable. Steel constitutes the narrow and sinews of iron, and Mr. Gaye, of Tennessee, now exhibits a car propelled by a series of steel springs, whose force is so applied that it is made constantly cumulative. His friends say that carriages on street and other railways and on common roads, and steamships, will be as successfully propelled by steel springs as the little model street car that so excites the multitude at Nashville. A New York inventor drives heavy machinery by electrical forces. The machine used is beneath glass case, which the visitor looks upon, but is not suffered to touch or comprehend. In this instance there may be delusions practiced, but no one questions the capacity of lightning to achieve any task. We see its vivid flash in the heavens, and at the same instant behold the terrific work its shafts have done at one very feet. It is of the essence of force, of velocity, and of resistless, God given power. The auctiots think it of the essence of Omnipotence. In conveys messages through space almost infinite, and may as well convey men or merchandise or munitions of war. In New Orleans another motive power, as applied upon street railways, excites the wonder and delight of newspapers. Ammonia is substituted for steam, and street cars with the rudest mechanical appliances are propelled along Canal street with any required speed. It is in fact a great pity to us just now. The world progresses so rapidly, such wonderful changes are wrought, so rapid is the progress of invention, and scientific discovery, so progressive the development of the country's wealth and greatness, so wonderful the changes an hour brings forth, that not only those who anticipate assimilation as the consequence of death, but those who would dwell in elysian fields of supernatural bliss, may well have a "bawking" for the glories of Time, even when woken by the splendors of Eternity.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Churning Sour Milk.

It is not necessary for milk to become "sour or thick" before churning, to make good butter. There is difference of opinion among butter-makers in regard to the proper condition of milk best suited for churning. Some contend that milk but slightly acid makes the best butter, others that the milk should be allowed to thicken. Good butter is made by either plan, if the milk be good and all the conditions for keeping it be properly attended to. We know certain noted butter-makers who insist that the best condition of the milk for churning—to get a superior quantity of butter—is when the milk becomes thick and moist on the top of the cream. Where this plan is adopted, however, great care should be taken not to let the milk stand too long before churning, as in that case, in hot weather it becomes too sour and the butter will be sour also, and in cold weather it becomes bitter.

As skillful butter-makers make good butter by churning milk when slightly acid, and also when it is thick or loquered, we are hardly prepared to decide us to the better system of the two. We hold, however, that the best system of butter-making is to set the milk where it may be kept at an even temperature of about 60° for the cream to rise, and which should be taken off before the milk sour. The cream then may be allowed to become slightly acid before churning. This is the plan usually adopted by noted butter-makers of this country, who make an extra fancy article and obtain it for extreme prices.

The square box churn, revolving on axles, is a good churn where power is used, and some think it quite equal and even superior to the dash churn. The dash churn is more extensively used, and its efficiency in producing a fine quality of butter has never been questioned by our best butter-makers.

In butter-making it is essential to have good, clean milk, to keep it in a pure atmosphere, or at least out of the reach of foul odors—boiling it at even temperatures and getting up the cream quickly. When milk is set in vessels surrounded with cold spring water the temperature is more easily controlled, and by getting up the cream on this plan and churning it, instead of the milk, there is less liability of making misbuts and of getting a poor article. We do not say that good butter may not be made by other processes, but they require more skill and watchfulness on the part of butter-makers and result in less uniformity of product than the plan mentioned.

Rural New Yorker.

Small Piccadilly.

An honorable, grave Senator, during the late winter, paid a visit to his married daughter. A bright eyed little grandson, seven years old, anxious to paradise his spelling before his distinguished grandfather, asked him for a lesson. The following was the result:

"Senator—Spell President."

"Boy—P—r—e, p—r—s, s—d—n—t, dent—President. Definition—A man who takes presents."

"Senator—What? What's that?"

"Boy—Well, isn't Gen. Grant President, and does he not take presents?"

"Senator (to his son-in-law)—Really, sir, I cannot see the use of instructing children seven years old in politics."

"Son-in-law—Why, sir, they pick these things up somehow or other. Children and tools, you know, tell often the truth."

"Senator (laughing)—Egad, it isn't a bad definition though of the Presidency of 1869 and 1873.—*New York World.*

Minor Morals for Married People.

By FRENCH.

"The last word" is the most dangerous of infernal machines. Husband and wife should no more strive to get it than they would struggle to get possession of a lighted bombshell.

Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for the weak parts of the ice in order to keep off them.

Ladies who marry for love should remember that the union of angles with women has been forbidden since the flood.

The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts there is nothing to keep heavy bodies, like husbands, from flying off into space.

Wives, be lenient to the martial cigar. The smoke always hides the most disagreeable part of the battle.

The wife who would properly discharge her duties must never have a soul "above buttons."

The liberties of England have been won by mutual concessions. Let the husband who would acquire the privilege of asking friends to dinner without notice, remember this when his wife hints at a new bouillon. The wife's want is the husband's opportunity.

Notwithstanding the assertions of mathematicians, the marriage ring is a circle which husband and wife have the problem set them of making all square.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—A correspondent of the Cabinet Maker gives the following recipe: one which has kept the moths out of a furniture warehouse for ten years past: Flour of hops, one drachm; Scotch snuff, 2 oz; gum camphor, 1 oz; black pepper, 1 oz; cedar sawdust, 4 oz. Mix thoroughly, and strew, or put in papers among the goods.

"We can not concur fate and necessity, and we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could."

GROCERY AND MEAT STORE.

When, in the course of human events,
A good nice dinner be your intents,
Large nice Hams, both firm and hard,
Kegs of snow white fresh pure Lard,
Eggs, Butter, Pickle, Oysters fine,
Reliable Spices of R every kind;

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Sauces,
Tongues, Mutton, Pork, and Sausage;
Eleven Bread or Flour to make it,
Very nice or do not take it;
Even get some fresh nice Fish,
Now each of these you sure must dish;
Stevens is the man who keeps 'em,

None for cheapness here can beat 'em,
Everything in this grocery mine,
Will surely please the people fine.

Before you buy at another stall,
Always come, give me a call;
Cause I will send goods to your table,
On the back of Trusty Gabe'l,
Nor think this acrostic all a fable.

ST. CLAIR ST., BET. MAIN & MARKET,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Feb-25-14



Helms' Old Stand!

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF

BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS CAPS, &c.,

—AT—

HELMS' OLD STAND,
Main Street.

Minor Morals for Married People.

By FRENCH.

Desirous of reducing the Stock, all articles will be sold at greatly reduced prices:

CALF BOOTS, cost \$3 50, for— \$2 50

SHOES, cost \$3, for— \$1 50

SHOES, cost \$2 50, for— \$1 00

SHOES, cost \$2 25, for— 75

HATS, cost \$3, for— \$1 00

HATS, cost \$2, for— \$0 50

CAPS, cost \$1 00, for— \$0 50

All the above Goods will be on sale, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention, and at prices to suit customers. Call and purchase soon, or you will be too late for bargains. Remember the place, "HELMS' OLD STAND," Main Street, Frankfort Ky.

JNO. T. GRAY,
Agent.

Dec-10-14

O. F. C.

Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,

For use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL KNOWN AND APPRECIATED IN THIS COMMUNITY) is especially commended it for the above reasons:

E. H. TAYLOR JR.

Jan-14-14

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN

On Great Social Evils and Abuses,
WHICH INTERFERE WITH MARRIAGE,
with sure means of relief for the Extrine and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Union Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Jan-14-14

In Medicine Purity is the first Consideration
DR. W. H. HALL
MANSION BLOCK.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.
HAS J. SCHEEVE FROM NEW YORK

and Cincinnati a large and well selected stock

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,

which, for purity and price, he does competition.

Also Ladies and Gentlemen's

TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, RUBBER

and BUFFALO HAIR BRUSHES,

TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL

BRUSHES, INFANT BRUSHES,

SHAVING BRUSHES, and

TOOTH BRUSHES.

French Extracts for the Handkerchief,

TOILET SOAPS, PORT MONEYS

POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,

PURE OLD WHISKY, WINES, and BRANDY

For Medicinal and Family use.

Physicia's Prescriptions Com-

pounded with care.

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,

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SHAVING BRUSHES, and

TOOTH BRUSHES.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 29th year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor:

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

Sept-22-14

Ayer's Cathartic Pill,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a laxative, and in any season of the year it is universally adopted.

It is a great social evil to have any person who has no knowledge of medicine, and who is not a physician, to prescribe for any person.

For the cure of constipation, we

recommend Ayer's Cathartic Pill.

For the cure of piles, we

recommend Ayer's Cathartic Pill.

For the cure of diarrhoea, we

recommend Ayer's Cathartic Pill.

For the cure of scurvy, we

recommend Ayer's Cathartic Pill.

For the cure of rheumatism, we

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For the cure of dropsy, we

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